

Fair tonight; slightly warmer tomorrow.

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SAM SMITH WILL CALL UP GAS BILLS

Chairman of House District Committee Will Push Measures Now.

WANTS NEW JAIL AND AUDITORIUM

Pledges Himself to Work for All Proposed Legislation Now on the Calendar.

Representative Samuel W. Smith of Michigan, chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, today outlined the District legislation he will advocate during the approaching session of Congress, and promised his influence toward securing immediate action by Congress on all District bills now on the calendar, including those conducive to cheaper gas.

This latter promise, if fulfilled, means that the bill providing for the repeal of section 3 of the act of 1886, which permits the gas companies to overcapitalize their stock, almost at will, and the bill providing for 50-cent gas for Washington, the former of which already has been favorably reported by Mr. Smith's committee, and the latter of which doubtless will receive similar report, will soon be laid before the House of Representatives for final action.

That both bills will pass the House, once they are presented by the chairman of the District Committee, is admitted by those who are familiar with the attitude of House members generally on this gas proposition.

Plans To Do Much.
From the tenor of Mr. Smith's remarks today, it may be assumed safely that some of the most important legislation in the history of the District is to be considered by the next Congress. Briefly summarized, Mr. Smith will advocate:

The strengthening of the building laws of the District, with a view to preventing the recurrence of the several disasters that have caused the loss of life and property during the past few months.

The inauguration of a building's license and a more rigid supervision of the building inspector's office.

The erection of a national auditorium, in which conventions, inaugural balls, and similar functions may be held.

The erection of a new United States jail, in lieu of the present overcrowded and antiquated structure.

The strengthening rather than the modifying of the smoke laws of the District to the end that all passenger and freight trains entering the district shall be required to use electric locomotives.

Prohibition May Be Up.
Representative Smith could not forecast at this time the probable attitude of his committee on the prohibition question, nor on the agitation for more rigid Sunday observance laws. He is inclined to think that the latter subject will be considered in connection with the prohibition issue. It is probable, he said, that the prohibition hearings will be continued, in view of the fact that organized labor has expressed a wish to be heard before the committee finally acts upon the proposition.

Attitude On Gas.
"There has been considerable agitation during the past summer for a one-man rule government and qualified suffrage for the District. What will be your attitude on that important question?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"I shall have something to say on that within a few days," he replied. "Just at the moment I cannot express an opinion. I have heard that the question is being agitated, and later I can give you my views."

Representative Smith was asked to state specifically his attitude upon the proposition to repeal the two bills aimed at cheaper gas. One of these bills, that providing for the repeal of the objectionable section 5, under which the gas companies sought to increase their capital before the District Supreme Court, and which section has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, is now in the hands of Mr. Campbell of Kansas, of the District Committee. Mr. Campbell, it may be said, is inclined to bring the bill before the House early in the session.

The other bill, providing for 50-cent gas, has been the subject of a number of hearings before Mr. Smith's committee, but has not been acted upon. In view of the charges made that Mr. Smith was mainly responsible for the hold-up of these two bills and that he had persistently declined to present the one acted upon by his committee to the House at the close of the last session, a statement which follows, is significant:

"You may say for me," said Mr. Smith, "that I shall take up and push through all bills now on the District calendar."

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WEATHER REPORT.

The crest of the cold wave is now over the Eastern States, and the temperature has fallen still further in the last twenty-four hours. A rapid recovery from the cold, however, has occurred in the western and central portions of the country, although low temperatures are still persistent in the British Northwest.

The temperature will begin to rise tonight in the vicinity of the Alleghenies, and probably generally in the Eastern States during Friday.

The winds along the middle Atlantic coast will be light variable, from the south Atlantic and east Gulf coasts moderate northeasterly, probably becoming variable.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have moderate westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR DISTRICT.
For the District of Columbia, fair tonight; with minimum temperature a few degrees below freezing point. Friday fair with rising temperature; light variable winds.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises.....7:28 a. m.
Sun sets.....4:58 p. m.

TIDE TABLE.
High tide today.....3:38 a. m., 4:36 p. m.
Low tide today.....11:34 a. m., 1:34 p. m.
High tide tomorrow.....4:30 a. m., 5:28 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow.....11:35 a. m., 1:35 p. m.

WAYS AND MEANS MAY USE A PROBE

Committee Wants to Dig Into Alleged Scandal in the Tax on Wool.

BOUTELL HOPES NORTH WILL TELL

Illinois Member Thinks If Aught Is Wrong in Dingley Bill, It Should Be Fixed.

The disclosures made to the Ways and Means Committee yesterday regarding the manner in which the woolen schedules in the Dingley tariff were drawn up and the influences which were at work will undoubtedly result in an investigation.

Representative Boutell, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, indicated today that he was anxious to get at the bottom of the entire matter, and if the committee succeeds in getting permission from the House to compel the attendance of witnesses and put them under oath, it is considered probable that considerably more light will be thrown on the matter.

The Director of the Census, S. N. D. North, who, according to the testimony in New England posted as to the progress being made in framing the woolen schedule may be asked to appear before the committee to explain his action, despite the fact that he protests that he was not then in the employ of the government.

"I trust that the time will come," said Mr. Boutell today, "when this committee will be in a position to get at the bottom of the facts of the charges that were made in regard to the woolen schedule at the time the Dingley bill was drawn up."

New Bill Vague.

Mr. Boutell called attention to the fact that paragraph 300 of the McKinley bill described especially the nature of the tax to be imposed on wool, while paragraph 304 of the Dingley bill, which superseded the McKinley law, is vague, unintelligible, and omits the description which characterized the McKinley bill.

"I want to know," said Mr. Boutell, "who is responsible for changing the McKinley law?"

Mr. Boutell's comment was brought about as a result of the testimony of Andrew J. Solis, of Boston, who declared that as a result of the concealed legislation the Dingley bill duties referring to wool are imposed as high as 1.50 per cent, and in some instances much higher.

He contradicted the statement of Mr. Whitman, made yesterday, that there is no woolen trade, and said that as a matter of fact the partially finished product of wool was extensively by the manufacturers comes into this country with a tax entirely out of proportion to the value of the finished product.

Mr. Solis asked for certain modifications and reductions in the present schedule, and at the request of the committee he will draw up a schedule for the purpose of showing the committee the great discrepancies that now exist.

Would Aid Buyer.

Representative Fordney of Michigan questioned the committee with a view to showing that reduction in the schedule would be injurious to the industry in this country. The witness replied that Mr. Fordney's premises were wrong, and that if Congress made a reduction on imported wool, the people of this country would buy woolen goods and getting better value for their money than they could get elsewhere.

Mr. Fordney asked the witness the nature of the wool.

"I am a Republican kicker," replied Mr. Solis.

Mr. Fordney's question was answered by the witness from the West appeared before the committee to protest against any reduction in the present tariff, and submitted figures to show that imports would not compete with foreign imports if the present rates were lowered.

North Admits Taking Money From Wool Growers' Assn.

Admitting the truth of charges brought by Frank P. Bennett, a Boston publisher, that, as a clerk to the Senate Finance Committee, he had taken money from the wool growers' association, S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, today admitted the charges.

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JETER'S RUM RECIPE BRINGS HIM SORROW

His Concern, "The Formula Co.," Told Georgians That Joy Could Be Had for 30 Cents a Gallon—Uncle Sam Thought It Too Cheap.

It pays to advertise, but an advertisement has gotten the "Formula Company," of 151 S. Street northwest, into trouble. As a matter of fact the entire "company" consists of a negro by the name of Jeter, whose occupation is that of a hotel janitor, and here is his creation:

"Why buy whiskey when you can make gin, corn and rye whiskey at home for 30 cents a gallon? Send 30 cents silver for recipe, the Formula Company, 151 S. Street northwest."

It appeared in a Columbus, Ga., paper and Georgia happens to be a prohibition State. The United States Commissioner here saw it, wired the authorities here, and now Jeter is sorry he advertised, for a fraud order was issued against him today by the Postoffice Inspectors.

The action of the inspectors has dashed to the ground some wonderful possibilities. What apparently cruel justice toward the possessor of a recipe that could bring joy untold to forlorn inhabitants of dry districts.



S. N. D. NORTH, Director of the Census Under Fire in Tariff Hearings.

OIL TRUST AGAINST "TARIFF TINKERING"

Archbold Declares Talk of Favoritism in Laws All "Bosh."

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—John Archbold put the Standard Oil Company on record today as opposed to "tariff tinkering" in one of the most sensational bits of testimony gleaned from the present hearing of the Federal dissolution suit.

In subscribing to the conditions which make it impossible for the Russian Oil producers to compete with the Standard Oil Company's product in the United States, the witness averred that the remedy lay in the Russian producer's own hands, and by the removal of the duty giving Standard Oil free access to Russian consumption, Russian producers could obtain like privileges in the United States.

His neat little tariff speech branding as "bosh" the talk of favoritism for the Standard Oil Company in the tariff laws of the United States was cut short by Attorney Kellogg, who presented what might have proved a thorough elucidation of the oil trust's tariff policy.

The attempt of the witness to confirm his previous eulogies of Standard Oil officials as philanthropists in the conduct of a "hazardous" business was perverted by the incoherent probing of Attorney Kellogg, who drew attention more to the inordinate dividends of 40 per cent a year and a like amount of surplus earned each year from the "ridiculously" small margins realized by the trust.

Condemns Interstate Law.

During the elucidation of the relationship between pipe line carriage charges and the current price of crude oil in various marketing territories, Mr. Archbold took occasion to denounce the interstate commerce law, which compels the Standard Oil Company to operate its pipe lines as common carriers.

"It is impractical and unjust that pipe lines should be operated as common carriers," he said. "They are a peculiar and necessary adjunct to the business as a whole, and cannot be considered as a common carrier."

Feigning solicitude for the efforts of the Federal attorney to lay bare the intricate mechanism of the mysterious Pacific Coast Oil Company, long since absorbed by the trust, the witness produced a memorandum purporting to show the gradual increase of that corporation's capital stock.

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BERTH FOR BURTON NOT YET SELECTED

Report of Tender of Treasury Secretaryship is Premature.

SLATED FOR CABINET IF HE LOSES RACE

Arthur Vorys Visits Taft—Still Refusing High Official Positions.

By JAMES HAY, JR.
HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 3.—Reports published this morning that Representative Theodore E. Burton has been offered the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the Taft Cabinet go too far in their assumptions.

The real situation can be summed up as follows: Taft has told Burton that he might be needed for the Treasury portfolio, but has also indicated that he might be chosen for some other place in the Cabinet. This other post it is generally said here is the Secretaryship of State. There seems little doubt that Burton, if defeated for the Ohio Senatorship, will be a member of the Cabinet, but whether it will be as Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of State, has not been determined.

Taft refuses to comment on the situation in any way.

Opinion is constantly growing that Charles P. Taft will win the Ohio Senatorial plum over Burton. Arthur P. Vorys, manager of the Ohio campaign, and one of the closest friends of the President-elect, arrived in Hot Springs today, and while he would make no formal statement for quotation, allowed it to be understood most clearly that he is for Charles P. Taft against Burton, and that he believes Burton will be defeated.

Is Burton Admirer.

The President-elect has a profound admiration for the ability and statecraft of Mr. Burton and has so expressed himself. When he was contemplating a plea from which he might select a man to make the light against Joseph G. Cannon for the speakership of the House of Representatives he turned to Burton.

Burton was here at the time and the two men had several conferences. According to the information obtained by the Times, Burton was in the White House today and called on Mr. Taft. Taft told Burton he would in all probability be named to the Cabinet.

Mr. Taft will have a conference with Mr. Burton this afternoon, and will go to his home in Lancaster, Ohio, tonight. Vorys, although he has been offered a wide range of official positions under the Taft administration, still says that he will not hold public office, preferring his work in the Ohio.

Garfield May Retire.

If Burton goes into the Cabinet, it is more than probable that James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, will step out.

For this there are two reasons. One is that the President-elect is opposed to Ohio having more than one representative in the Cabinet. Another is that he is represented as wishing to have as nearly as possible a new Cabinet, thus beginning his administration in a manner which indicates his independence and freedom from domination by Roosevelt's advisers.

This does not mean a wish not to be represented in the Cabinet, but to be regarded as the puppet of the last Administration.

FATHER O'DONOGHUE DIES IN BALTIMORE

Well-Known Priest Had Been Patient in Providence Hospital Here.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Rev. Francis H. O'Donoghue, formerly pastor of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, and one of the best-known priests in this section, is dead today at St. Agnes' Hospital.

Father O'Donoghue had been in failing health for some time, and before coming to St. Agnes' had been confined in Providence Hospital, Washington.

The body will be taken to Germantown, Pa., for interment.

Father O'Donoghue was 65 years old, a native of Rochester, N. Y., and a graduate of Niagara University.

FOUND NEARLY DEAD ON POSTAL CAR ROOF

Young Man, Said to Be From Philadelphia, Pleads to Be Taken Home.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 2.—With one hand and both feet frozen stiff, as the result of a ride of eighty-three miles on the fast "Manhattan Limited" from Philadelphia to New York, a well-dressed young man, who gave the name of Daniel Sweeney, of 425 Germanstown avenue, Philadelphia, was found nearly dead today here today on the roof of a postal car.

He was sent to a local hospital. His condition is serious.

The young man pleaded with the train crew to take him to Philadelphia, where he said he had wealthy relatives. When he said that the recipe wouldn't make a difference, the "track" through the young man was saturated with water which froze on his clothes. Sweeney boarded the train at Pittsburgh.

TAR HEEL THINKS G. O. P. IS GAINING

Spencer B. Adams, chairman of the Republican State committee of North Carolina, dropped into the White House this morning to see the President.

According to Mr. Adams, there are 200,000 white voters in his State who are Republicans, and he thinks that in the near future the contingent in the House from his State will consist of more Republican members than there are at present, although Mr. Taft's campaign brought in two additional ones.

GETS HIS FREEDOM; DESERTION CHARGED



HELEN POLLOCK WEDDERBURN.

Famous Suit Is Ended by Decision in Virginia Court.

Following habeas corpus proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia September a year ago, in which he failed to secure possession of his two-year-old daughter, Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., a prominent patent attorney of this city, has been granted a divorce from Helen Pollock Wedderburn, on the ground of desertion, in the circuit court, of Fairfax county, Va.

The decree concludes one of the strangest cases of marital unhappiness brought before the District or Virginia courts in many years. Justice Gould, declaring a year ago, when the parents were contesting the custody of their only child that he thought Mrs. Wedderburn's reasons for leaving her husband were merely psychological, almost intangible, and incapable of legal analysis, Judge J. H. Thornton handed down the decree.

Legal Status of Case.
As the legal relations of Mr. Wedderburn and his former wife now stand, he will be allowed to visit his child at any time he pleases, although the order of visitation was secured in the District Supreme Court on the application for habeas corpus and does not form a part of the decree of Judge Thornton. In fact, the decree of the Virginia court is a suspended document, and three years will have to elapse before it can operate as an absolute decree of divorce.

Mrs. Wedderburn, who was Miss Helen Pollock, of this city, is now residing with her mother at 1117 Seventh street. She is a sister of Taylor Pollock, a well-known contractor. She has lived in Washington all her life. She was married to Alexander J. Wedderburn on July 16, 1902, and on the first day of September, 1902, he alleges, she left him without any apparent cause, taking with her their only child, Helen Taylor Wedderburn.

Able Decision.
When the habeas corpus proceedings were commenced in the Supreme Court, Judge Gould rendered a decision in the case, which has been extensively commented upon as being an unusually able document. In this decision, Judge Gould stated that the case was a very embarrassing one, inasmuch as either the mother or the father was perfectly competent to take care of the child. He was convinced from the evidence, he declared, that both parties had been the victims of too great affection for their families.

In arriving at a decision in the case, the court declared, its sympathies were entirely with the father, but since it was convinced that the interests of the child would be best conserved by the mother, it granted the decree.

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TOO MUCH PAPA-IN-LAW, LEAVITT'S MAMA SAYS

Artist Friend of Ruth Bryan's Husband Says Latter Thinks Wife Inherits Distinguished Father's Traveling Habit, Which Has Caused Their Trouble.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 3.—That the wedding prodigies, which she inherited from her illustrious father, constitute the chief cause of discord in the home of William Horner Leavitt and Ruth Bryan Leavitt is the assertion of Karl Keffler, a Des Moines artist, who returned yesterday from Paris, where he said Leavitt frankly told him the cause of his domestic troubles.

Leavitt's mother, who was also a member of the Paris party, volunteered the opinion that her son was afflicted with an aggravated case of "too much father-in-law" and intimated that the clouds would have disappeared had it not been for the distinguished Nebraskaan.

"Mr. Leavitt himself seldom spoke of his wife," said Mr. Keffler, "although he talked with me about her and the children once or twice, while we were staying at the same hotel in Paris. He said Mrs. Leavitt liked to run around too much, and that on many occasions they no sooner became settled in a new abode than she suddenly took a dislike to her surroundings and wanted to move again. He said that at one time he was keeping up three establishments in the United States in an effort to please her and that he was paying most of the expense that her cosmopolitan ideas incurred."

The artist apparently is very fond of his children, said Mr. Keffler. According to report in the Latin quarter he is now leading a model life for an artist in "the land of Bohemia." He is engaged on a painting of "The Last Supper" which he hopes to sell to an American church for a fabulous sum.

BATTLE IS WAGED IN PORT AU PRINCE

Twelve Killed in Clash Between Revolutionists and Troops.

NEW RULER REIGNS; CITY QUIETS DOWN

Supporters of Deposed President Fare Badly in Rioting—General Simon Advancing.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 3.—In a bloody battle between an infuriated mob of residents in this city and the regular government troops, early today, twelve men were killed and others were wounded. The troops had been called out to suppress a band of scoundrels, which was ragging through the city destroying with wanton abandon. They sought out the houses and business places of those who had remained friendly to the deposed President, Nord Alexis, and broke windows and carried away costly merchandise.

The pillaging began at midnight. Madened with rum, the mob, which had been balked in its attempt to assassinate President Alexis, sought to wreak vengeance upon his supporters.

Bonfires were lighted, horseheads of rum rolled into the streets and broken open while the vengeful mobs shouted imprecations upon the fleeing President, and carried fire and looting to all quarters of the capital.

Legations Appealed To.

Appeal was made to the various legations by foreign residents, who feared their property would suffer. The appeal was carried then to the heads of the provisional government, and General Legitimé ordered the troops to shoot down all the pillagers.

When the government military prepared to suppress the rapine and plundering, the mobs became even more maddened than before. They threw stones and clubs they sought to light back the troops, but a few volleys sent the vandals retreating to shelter.

It is not known how many were wounded in the rioting. There were killed, although the number is not thought to be large.

Daybreak opened a sorry spectacle in those quarters of the capital which had been pillaged. Smoldering ruins marked the remains of buildings, merchandise had been carried into the streets and dumped in heaps, windows had been smashed, and costly furnishings had been piled on bonfires and wantonly destroyed.

The city was quiet at daybreak.

Alexis' Whereabouts.
While the capital is seething under the tentative government with General Legitimé at the head, with the shadow of the inexorable rebel army growing ever nearer and nearer, a mystery developed in the whereabouts of the deposed president, Gen. Nord Alexis, who abdicated yesterday after the people of the city revolted and who subsequently took refuge on the French ship Duguay Trouin.

The former president, whose struggle for supremacy ended in ignominious defeat, made every effort to keep secret the destination which he had planned for himself. He was reported to have fled to the West Indies, but other places near the West Indies were mentioned. There were reports that he had fled to Port au Prince forever, unless some subsequent revolution should reinstate Alexis.

The retreat of President Nord Alexis was replete with dramatic incidents. The old man wrapped about with a silk French cloak, was carried through the streets and walked through the streets surrounded with a crowd of people. There were cries and hisses, one woman struck him across the face with a heavy stick, but he remained calm and dignified as he held under the circumstances.

Simon Approaching.
General Simon, the rebel leader, is somewhere near the capital with his ragged army of 6,000 men. No one knows just where he is and it is apparently unknown how many of the outposts are remaining loyal to the government.

Many men have deserted the regular army and cast their fortunes with the revolutionists, convinced that the rebels cannot be beaten.

The proclamations which were posted about the city, containing the allegation that the United States had urged the deposed President to lead out, created great excitement today.

There is still a decidedly sinister aspect to the situation. Twenty-five miles away the troops of General Simon, intoxicated with their success, are closing in on the city. General Legitimé has sent word to Simon that he will not be opposed and has invited him to enter the city. But the old veteran of four revolutions, who for twenty years held the reins of government over the southern provinces, has made no answer.

But he will answer in person here. Should he accept Legitimé, who was the choice of the former adherents of Alexis and the citizens' committee of Port au Prince, all things will be tranquil and the latest administration can proceed with the government.

Would Mean Trouble.

If he opposes the new administration there may be trouble. The French officials here helped the organization of the Legitimé administration as he has been friendly to French interests in the past. They want him there and are likely to try to influence Simon in his favor. The latter in the past has been friendly to General Firmen and the present revolution was early declared to have been organized in his behalf.

Simon may also have ambitions of his own. As governor of the South, he has witnessed four revolutions, and has remained in his position, declaring that he did not wish high honors. But the custody of a victorious army may change his view point, and with 5,000 well-armed men at his back, he is in a position to proclaim himself dictator as soon as he reaches the palace, and none can say him nay. General Simon and his troops are expected to reach Port au Prince some time tonight or tomorrow. Until that time there must be suspense here, and